# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1809. No. 1164.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE
*PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*


## NEW GOODS.

*M'Candless & Cochran,*
Have just received a complete assortment of
**Winter Goods,**

WHICH they are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

They have on hand, from Kentucky—
200 dozen BED CORDS,
100 do. PLOUGH LINES,
A quantity of Cordage for Boat Cables,
Tobacco, Salt Petre and Pig Lead—
Which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

## FOR SALE,

*BY THE PIECE,*

*A neat assortment of the following Articles.*

GURRAHS and Bafta MUSLIN,
Cambric, Book and Shirting do.
CALICOES and DIMITIES,
Men's and Women's black and white Cotton HOSE, pr. dozen,
Milled Drab, Mixt & Brown CLOTHS,
Yellow, red, white and green FLANNELS,
Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders and Ribands,
Plated and Metal Buttons, pr. groce.

For the above approved notes will be taken, at 2, 4 and 6 months, according to the quantity purchased; and the prices will be found unusually low.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,

An additional supply of *Teas, Coffee, Loaf* and *Brown Sugar*, Holland & country *Gin*, 4th proof *French Brandy*, and *Sherry Wine*,—on the usual terms, at the Storage and Commission Warehouse of
BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29th, 1808. 7t

## ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bedcords, | 28 yards, | 37 1-2 Cts. | per piece. |
| Lacings, | 18 do. | 25 | do. |
| Ploughlines, | 24 do. | 18 3-4 | do. |
| Tarred Cordage | | 12 1-2 | lb. |
| White do. | | 13 | do. |

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
*At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsburgh*, Nov. 15, 1808.

## CASTINGS,

*FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.*

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

## FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

## Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an Apprentice to the stone-cutting trade, named JAMES CONWAY. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather dark complexion, stout made—had on a blue cloth coat, leather pantaloons, a coarse hat about half worn, &c. He is fond drink, swears and gambles. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to whoever will deliver him to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

Jan. 6, 1809.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

*A TRACT OF LAND,*

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

The following
## Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

*In Leets District*—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

*In Cunningham's District*—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Lee's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber proposes to sell the following tracts of land all lying on the Monongahela river, in Washington township, county of Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and about three miles from Redstone Old Fort, alias Brownsville, and adjoining the river aforesaid, No. 1, that valuable and well known tract called Hutton's Fancy, which is well improved, well watered, and very fertile,—containing 240 odd acres——No. 2, adjoining the first, which is also well improved, well watered, very fertile, and containing 250 acres——No. 3, adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, very fertile, and contains about 270 acres——No. 4, also adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, and very fertile, and contains about 250 acres——No. 5, within 1 and a half miles of the last, very fertile, well inproved, and well watered and contains about 250 acres. All the above plantations are under good fence, a large quantity of cleared land and a great abundance of fruit trees of all kinds and meadow, and a fine large stone still-house on the first and last places, and on the first, 4 large new stills, tubs, &c. which may all go together if it suits the purchaser. Possession may be had next spring, and an undoubted title given—about one third of the purchase money will be required in hand and the other payments made easy, and a considerable part taken in produce. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first place.

RICHARD NOBLE.

Oct. 3, 1808. 11t

## Just Published, and for sale,

*At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,*
*The Farmers Almanac,*
FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents.*

*Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.*

## Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

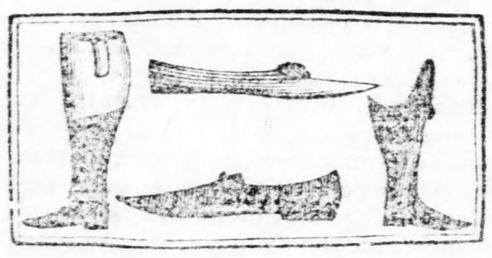
*August* 9, 1808.

## BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN cents per bushel, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brought to the subscriber for inspection; and if approved of, the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For *J. O'Hara*,
GEO. SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1808.



## ROBERT WELSH,

*Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

## *A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the second class of the Pittsburgh Church Lottery, have appointed William Wusthoff, one of the clerks, to settle the books of said Lottery. Therefore, all those who bought Tickets on credit, and those who had Tickets put into their hands for sale, are requested to call on the said Wm. Wusthoff, at the Post-Office in Pittsburgh, and settle their accounts, that we may be enabled to pay the prizes. All debts due said Lottery on the first of November next, will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JONN JOHNSTON, JOHN WILKINS, } Com'rs,

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1808.

## FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

*Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waist-coating.*

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
*Merchant Taylor.*

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers, &c.* tf.

## Two stray Cows

WERE taken up on the 20th inst. by the subscriber, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Black Horse tavern in Pitt township. One of them is red, with a white face, a white streak along her back, some white under her belly, and a crop off the left ear. The other is a muhle, and except the head and neck, which are red, is chiefly all white; there are two notches cut in the under side of her right ear, and three under the left. They both appear to be about 5 or 6 years old. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

GEORGE GIBSON.

December 22, 1808.

# Congress.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

*Mr. Masters*, said he lamented the present situation of affairs, which he feared would terminate to our disgrace; he wished that one sober view should be taken of this great question, before they blindly rushed deeper into a scene of confusion and distress.

In the precarious situation in which this country stands (said he) it is the duty of every man to avow his principles, and sometimes, with firmness and integrity. It is public delusion to bow to the chimerical projects and phantoms of any man. No man can be deemed independent, unless he is guided by the reason and expediency of things; abstracted from all party and personal prejudices. I trust these resolutions will be determined by their merits, and not by executive or party influence.

Great pains have been taken, both in conversation and in print to work upon the feelings of the people to persuade them, it must be embargo or war; at the same time, you intend non-intercourse and then war.

This report is intended to manage, cultivate and set in action, the warmth of public imagination; in order that a non-intercourse and the embargo may be well received.

The report states, at the time the embargo was laid, the British orders in council were known and understood in this country, though not officially communicated. The fact is, the British orders in council were not even mentioned in the debate on that question; and the embargo was laid as a coercive measure, without any reference to those orders; and when the administratton found they had mistaken its operation, they went to the British government supplicating and begging that those orders might be rescinded. Sir, this nation feels humbled with the unhappy issue of their measures; and by deviating from an energetic and practical course, are whirled about, the sport of every gust, and easily driven into any port.

Mr. Masters said it had been in the power of this nation, more than once to have adjusted their differences with Great Britain.

When Mr. Fox came into the British administration, he offered our minister to renew the expired treaty; and at the same time remarked it would not prevent him from proceeding in the negociation and endeavoring to make such a treaty as would be most satisfactory to both countries. In the meantime the renewal of the old treaty would prevent all collision between the two countries. Mr. Munroe's instructions would not admit of it.

Although Jay's treaty was exceptionable in many points, and not popular in this country, yet this nation prospered under this treaty, more than they have since without it.

Mr. M. said the late treaty concluded with the British government, by Messrs. Munroe and Pinckney, was, in his opinion, more advantageous than the former. This late treaty was rejected principally on account of the protestation signed by the British commissioners. It was worthy of consideration that the protestation was no part of the treaty, and our government had since offered to continue the embargo as to France, provided the British government would rescind their orders, which was substantially complying with the protestation, yet this treaty is rejected. It never has been in our power (said he) honorably to adjust the existing differences with France, whose emperor *has always shewn the greatest contempt for the neutrality of every nation*, and whose determination is TO COMPEL US TO TAKE PART IN THE WAR, EITHER AS FRIENDS OR ALLIES. If the nation does not know this, *I know it*, and *you know it*, Mr. Chairman.—The demands are positive, and because we have not promptly obeyed, France has swept by sequestration and confiscation all the American property, from Italy to Antwerp, amounting to more than one hundred millions of livres; she has burnt and sunk many of your vessels without even the form of a trial.

Why do you continue the embargo and add to it a non-intercourse? Are you waiting for an answer from Bonaparte, that he has taken off his decrees, that you may go to war according to his demand, or do you wish to continue this pressure, in order to gain time to offer to the great emperor, in more explicit terms, that you will take sides with him? Your measures are leading to that point, and it will be the result.

Russia, Prussia, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Naples, in short all the subjugated world, passed embargo laws under the influence of France, under the same pretence, and worded nearly in the same manner as ours—therefore your embargo laws had a tendency to prevent the British government from rescinding their orders of council, and were more injurious than beneficial.

Great Britain has given you her answer.—Sir, our affairs have proceeded daily from bad to worse, until we have been brought step by step to this mildest precaution when they exercised their right of retaliation which has brought us to this state of things. By not resisting the first belligerent decree we have invited retaliation and courted calamity.

You ought to desist from a course of measures, which will, in my opinion, bring the people of this nation into want and misery.—This is a question which will decide the fate of this country. Sir, before you pass a non intercourse, I beg the house seriously and gravely, to consider the calamities which will follow; inconveniences, mischief and distress are great and certain. The belligerent powers have trampled upon the law of nations, and we have trampled on and disgraced ourselves. If these measures were intended to coerce them, they would prove visionary and philosophical, and not founded on experience. Your extreme and theoretical measures may be brought forward *ad infinitum*, in order to extinguish all principles of action, which arise from experience and probability.

Mr. M. said the Embargo originated from no plan of sound policy whatsoever, and was in contradiction to all the principles of commerce. Your finances (said he) must lean upon commerce, or your system will tumble upon your head. You are throwing open the door of smuggling. Whenever the laws of trade press hard upon the people, your shores and frontiers are full of contraband. When he casts his eye back on our once flourishing commerce and agriculture, grown to perfection through a series of fortunate events, and train of successful industry and interprize, unparalleled in the annals of the world, and contrasted them with your non-intercourse and Embargo, it gave him *melancholy reflections*. He could not embrace a system which tended to destroy this country.

In looking round (said he) you will discover symptoms of radical decay, and proofs of consuming strength. Never did a people suffer so much from fallacious measures and empty words. This non-intercourse and Embargo, must be given up. They stand on no solid principle; it is a reflection on your wisdom to persist in them; you cannot shew either of them to be the means of obtaining any useful end; there can be no dignity in persevering on your ill chosen ground; *you are for punishing the belligerents; the operations against them is childish and fruitless; you are punishing ourselves.* The project of abstinence and starving men into a sense of duty might apply to a convent or monastery, but the operation as against the belligerents, is extremely absurd and ridiculous.

We have got into this difficulty; the great question is, how are we to get out. One obstacle in the way, is that you proudly boasted when you laid the embargo, and you now scorn meanly to sneak out of difficulties, and are pressing the nation into non-intercourse and war. I think it best to have the generous courage, when you find and feel an errour honorably and fairly to renounce it.

If your non-intercourse and Embargo are intended to habituate the citizens to the manufacturing and wearing of homespun; that is also visionary. Instead of homespun, the genius of the people is *commerce, commerce, money, money;* and we ought to spurn from us the hand of unconstitutional power, that would wrest from us those privileges. Let the house be cautious to guard against the progress of subtle encroachment on commerce, and consider that it may be undermined, as well as openly attacked—If you attempt to destroy or depress commerce, you excite a jealousy between the States; which however, much, to be lamented will end in a separation. Among the united interests of the commercial and agricultural parts of the Union, nothing can be so advantageous to this country, as their united efforts for their mutual benefit. You have already excited jealousies, and shaken the confidence of the people; mutual affection and confidence between the several states is the glory and safety of all. You have turned the course of trade into channels, which cannot be recovered back for years to come, and prosperity will *curse* the non-intercourse if it is adopted, and prosperity will *curse* the Embargo, which will be remembered as a great instance to instruct the world, to avoid an unpardonable errour.—Sir, you know they cannot be carried into effect without a large military force, subject to military tribunals. I have always understood that a military force was not to be applied to enforce obedience to law, but when called for by a civil magistrate; and if they are not under the civil authority, it is not government, it is *war, civil war*, and we have no protection against tyranny. While we follow the sound of liberty, let us take care we do not lose the substance.

Mr. M. said he had taken great pains, and paid attention with deliberation to the highly interesting and important situation of the country, and did believe it indispensably necessary to negative the resolution for a non-intercourse, and raise the embargo. If you do not (said he) it is but the beginning of distress, and I never knew any thing which gave me more heartfelt regret than these measures. This nation has experienced great advantages resulting from the different branches of trade; and the sources of public wealth and individual happiness are increasing and extending.—Reject this resolution of non-intercourse; raise the embargo in whole or in part; you will then invigorate her exertions, and reanimate her hopes. If you do not, you will sink the nation into despair, and an absence of hope for constitutional relief, and their resentment may get the ascendency of their moderation, and YOUR LAWS WILL BE EVADED BY FORCE. Sir, a want of remedy, is in effect the same thing as a want of right.

I will not say where it will end; I will be silent on that head, and go no further; BUT LOOK TO THE CONSEQUENCES. No rational man will deny, that this state of things cannot be attended with either duration or stability.

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If it be true, as the annexed extract declares, that our minister at Paris applied to Bonaparte to embargo our vessels, he has much, very much to answer for to an insulted country—

Extract of a letter from a respectable American gentleman in France, to his friend in Boston, dated 30th October, 1808.

"No opportunity has offered to write you since July last, and I much fear least they should be still less frequent for the future, as there is a complete interdiction of American commerce to or from this country; the reason for this is, *that our minister near this government has requested this government to lay an embargo on American vessels to prevent their trading under British licences*, because it is presumed that the government of the United States will not countenance such a procedure."


# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

*WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1809.*


### MR. MASTERS's SPEECH.

We recommend the speech of Mr. Masters, to the attention of the Federalists, not merely that they may peruse it for their own satisfaction, but that they may, with this in their hands, make an appeal to the moderate and reflecting part of our political opponents.

Mr. Masters is a democratic representative from the state, and we believe, the city, of New-York. He has been a decided enemy to federalists, and a warm supporter of the present administration.

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The Senate of the United States have returned the bill passed by the House of Representatives, providing for twelve new revenue cutters, with a little bit of an amendment, stricking out only *nine* of the twelve. So far so good.

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*Appointments by the Governor.*

HUGH BELLAS, to be prothonotary of Northumberland county, in the place of Daniel Levy, who abandoned his office a few days before the inauguration of the present governor.

JOHN COOLBAUGH, to be prothonotary of Wayne county, in the place of John Rockwell, removed.

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FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

*TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL.*

*Most Provident Gentlemen,*

THE three or four last *conflagrations*, which have taken place in Pittsburgh, strongly prove the necessity of adopting some more *energetic* measures for the protection of property; otherwise it is more than probable that the rapid improvements in our unexampledly flourishing town, will before many years be entirely annihilated,

"*And like the baseless fabric of a vision,*
"*Not a trace be left behind.*"

It therefore becomes your duty, gentlemen, as the sage by-law makers, of the aforesaid flourishing town, to consider of some measures which may stop the further progress of this growing evil, and preserve our Palmyra a little longer, as one of the wonders of the modern world. I have thought much and deeply on the subject, and (pardon me, gentlemen, for daring to intrude the proceeds of my cogitations into your wise councils) two plans have suggested themselves to my mind, as the only effectual means of gaining this desirable end, and with much respect, I beg leave to submit them to the inspection of your honours.

My first plan, then, which I call my *plan dilatory*, is this—

Burn the engine and break the water buckets—said for these reasons.—Good, honest citizens have ever been, and ever will be fond of novel and tremendous sights; and fires have been found particularly grateful, ever since the popular wag, Nero, set Rome on fire to please the populace. It is therefore very unreasonable to suppose that the orderly inhabitants of Pittsburgh, can deprive themselves of the rare and pleasing scene, before they are completely satisfied, or exert themselves to extinguish the flame, before they have feasted their eyes on the *splendid* sight. On this account, I confess I was very much astonished at the last fire, at hearing the unreasonableness of the fire officers, in ordering about one hundred and fifty *gentlemen* citizens, who were standing near the fire, with their hands in their bosoms, indulging their visual faculties, to form a *line*; the order, as was *natural* and *fit*, was disregarded, and we had the satisfaction of seeing Dick's house out. Therefore burn the engine, and break the buckets, and in the course of two or three years, we will have satisfied our rage for these *bright scenes*, and be in a humour to purchase new engines, and work them with effect, to save what property may remain. To be sure, it may be said, that in the mean time a number of individuals may be ruined, and with their families reduced to beggary; but what is this, when put in opposition to the public satisfaction, and the future benefit that will accrue from it?

"Partial evil, universal good."

By this means, my *plan dilatory* will secure the pleasure of looking on, to our good citizens, without the trouble of carrying or pumping, for two or three years; by that time it is to be hoped that the novelty will wear off, and a fire will be a no greater novelty, than an execution for debt, in these happy times.

As some years must elapse before any sensible advantage will be felt from this method, I call it my Plan Dilatory.

My second, which perhaps is better adapted to our speedy assistance, I call my plan Immediate, and it is this.

Let one dozen of houses be purchased by the corporation every year; and for this purpose let a tax be laid called the fire or conflagration fund—let one of these houses be set on fire, once a month, and let the town bell ring to call the honest citizens to the sight; to make the scene more agreeable, let a windy night be chosen, that the *pleasing horrors* may be encreased. The inhabitants should be warned of the approaching frolic, a few hours previous, in order that they may have their great coats in order, and that their wives may go to sleep in their absence without fearing that their husbands will be injured with work. Instead of the usual watch word of "Fire, fire," let the cry be "No engine, no water-buckets." Peace officers should be appointed to keep order, and give every body a chance to see. At the burning of May's house last spring, and Dick's the other night, a number of poor old women were completely kept in the back ground, by a of set strapping fellows who were enjoying the scene with the most selfish composure immaginable. By pursuing this method, we shall have the pleasure of fire once a month, without being constantly bored by the fire officers, with the cry of "form a line," or "save the man's property," and in compensation for this addition to the list of our delights, we would agree to form a line, and pump a little, if it is not too cold, whenever an accidental flame breaks out.

These are the only ways that offer themselves to my mind, of bringing the people to a right way of acting. An occasional luxury we must have, and it is likely that the patriotic owners of certain frame houses in Water and Market streets, will offer their buildings quite cheap; Market street would be the best, as it is most central, and would create most interest, from the chance of the blaze extending.

The fruits of these plans I do not wish confined to Pittsburgh; I hope all American *towns* may make use of them. As for seaport cities, I presume they are hot enough during the embargo, without having recourse to material and substantial fire.

Hoping that these hints may be of service to the honorable council, I remain one of the numerous

ADMIRERS OF A FIRE.

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### MAMMOTH RAM.

"*This ram was fat behind, sir,*
"*This ram was fat before;*
"*This ram was ten miles round, sir,*
"*I am sure he was no more.*"

[OLD SONG.

The wool mountain said lately to have been discovered in Louisiana, has since been found to be a ram of such enormous size, as to have been mistaken by travellers at a distance for a mountain of wool, of considerable magnitude. The latest accounts say he was moving towards the salt mountain.

The wits of our non-intercourse orators, and manufacturing politicians, have for a long time been wool gathering, (an article much wanted to support their darling hobbies) without success; when lo! chance, it is said, has furnished them with an abundant stock.

Not to be presumptive, we would merely suggest to his majesty King Tom, the propriety of dispatching a party of his red brethren to Louisiana, to drive this ram to the city. And further, as some of his majesty's subjects doubt the existence of a salt mountain in Louisiana, that to satisfy those credulous and ungracious non-palatines, who infest his dominions, he should have said ram loaded with salt, dug from the mountain by the hand of those intrusted with this all important mission.

*Frederick-town Herald.*

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### CONFUSION IN THE CAMP!

The democratic representatives from Massachusetts have received a letter from John Quincey Adams, announcing to them that the embargo must be given up, or democracy dies forever in the east. Mr. Story and Mr. Bacon have taken the alarm, and are preparing *to discover* that this wise and powerful measure, "however honorable to the sages with whom it originated," as the former gentleman has said, is not so coercive upon foreign powers as those sages had led them to believe. There are many indications of an approaching rebellion against "the anti-commercial system of Confucious the Younger," in a quarter where nothing but abject submission was expected.

*(Freeman's Journal.*

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MR. GALLATIN'S OPINION.

*Extract of a letter dated Boston, Dec. 30.*

"A gentleman in this town, last from Washington, has had a conversation with Mr. Gallatin, who informed him, the embargo must come off before congress rises, as commerce is the only support of the Treasury." *ib.*

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*MR. ADAMS AND THE EMBARGO.*

The democratic representatives from Massachusetts are now showing publicly at Washington a letter from Mr. ADAMS, formerly President of the United States, advising that when the Non-Intercourse shall be in operation, the Embargo should be raised as to friendly powers. We should not have used the name of that illustrious man on this occasion, had there appeared to be any thing confidential in the case, and did we not believe, that, in times like these, the community is entitled to the opinion of every eminent statesman. As Mr. Adams is in correspondence with the friends of administration, it is but fair to presume that his advice will have considerable weight with them. *Freeman's Jour.*

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*THE SUBSTITUTE.*

Mr. LLOYD, the new Senator from Massachusetts, successor of Mr. ADAMS, is admitted to possess as much solid commercial information as any man in congress. And he is a remarkably clear, correct, and concise speaker. The friends of the embargo have constantly complained that its opponents propose no substitute. The conclusion of Mr. Lloyd's second speech announces a substitute of the true character, and in the true spirit of SEVENTY-SIX.

"Gentlemen opposed to the resolution say, "that those who have brought it forward propose no substitute for the embargo; and the "gentlemen from Virginia says, that I in particular have given no intimation on this head. "I have no reserve in my opinion on the subject, "I am free to say, remove the embargo, suffer the merchants to arm their vessels, put "the nation in a state of defence, and assert "your well established and indisputable rights, "or perish in the contest." *Ib.*

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*DISPATCHES FROM FRANCE*

Have been received at Washington. Nothing in relation to their contents is suffered to transpire. Indeed, dispatches from the court of St. Cloud or the Thuilleries, has never been considered proper for the inspection of the Sovereign People or their representatives upon their first arrival. *Ib.*

It has lately appeared that the patriotic Virginians have violated the embargo system beyond any other portion of our people. The arrival of several large cargoes of flour from Virginia, in the West Indies, has recently been announced. And a letter has just been received at Washington from Savannah, in Georgia, mentioning that while cotton, at that place and Augusta, is only at 10 or 11 cents a pound, it is at 62 1-2 in Florida, opposite St. Mary's, near which place three British ships are loading with cotton, smuggled out of the United States into Florida.

*Freemans Jour.*

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### *BRITISH REQUEST.*

The British minister has requested our executive to grant leave to British vessels to ascend the Mississippi to Batton Rouge, in West Florida. The president refuses to comply.—Mr. Erskine is said to have remarked that it was quite immaterial, for as we were bound by treaty with Spain to suffer Spanish vessels to come to that place, the intercourse which the British government has in view can be carried on through that channel. *Ib.*

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### *NEW-JERSEY.*

We have the most creditable information for stating that the *Embargo* is working a very extraordinary change in the good democratic citizens of New-Jersey. A gentleman of intelligence and veracity, who has travelled through several of the counties, and conversed with the farmers, has it from their own lips, that if the Embargo should be continued until the end of February, hundreds of them will be ruined. It is thought, that if the election was to take place now, all of their representatives, with the exception of Mr. Sloan, would be allowed to stay at home. *Ib.*

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We understand that a large number of the U. S. troops near the lines have deserted; in one company nearly half. We think from present appearances a part at least of the levy may be calculated on being called into actual service.

*Keene paper*

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Report also says, that capt Anderson's company of Riflemen, which was raised in this city, and which is stationed on the St. Lawrence, has been reduced, by desertion, from 50 to 20 men.

*Albany Gaz.*

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A correspondent informs us, he has seen capt. Anderson's last official return of his company, including officers, it does not exceed 21 men—that they are still in tents, and without their winter cloathing. *ib.*

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*Louisiana*—The news from Spain, is not of a very consolatory nature, to our terrapin administration. There has been a rumour for some time, that a body of forces from the Atlantic states were to march to New-Orleans, but no one could tell for what. Our government are undoubtedly in possession of more information concerning the state of Spain, than they are willing to impart to the people; and who knows but the forces, said to be destined for Louisiana, are to keep possession of that country against the Spaniards, until Bonaparte can reduce them to his will? At all events, it is very evident that if we attempt to hold Louisiana much longer we shall have to fight for it. The Spaniards never acknowledged Bonaparte's right to convey that country to us, when they were under his controul; and it is not very probable they will acquiesce in the sale now, when they have thrown off his yoke. Though he may possibly overturn Old Spain, Spanish America is out of his reach, and the Spanish name and nation will there be continued in spite of him; as the Portuguese kingdom is at Brasil. *Washington Fed.*

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### "POLITICS FOR FARMERS."

Under this head our Farmers have often been addressed by the democratic News-papers. Duane the Aurora man of Philadelphia led the band, and "Politics for Farmers," were served up by his fellow labourers in the democratic cause, far and near. After so much *preaching* it was to be expected there would be *some* acting. The embargo followed, and the Farmers soon began to *feel* what they had so often *seen* in the democratic papers. But this was not enough, "Politics for Farmers" still maintained some credit. The democratic doctors declared there would yet something good come out of it, and instructed their patients to be cool and wait a while for certainly a cure must, in the end, be effected.

"Politics for Farmers," have come out *three cents a pound for Pork* and *two dollars a bushel for salt.*

By this time it is likely the Farmers begin to understand what the democrats mean when they cry up "Politics for Farmers."

*Trenton Fed.*

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### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

Our correspondent at Washington informs us, that the bill making further provisions, for enforcing the embargo was taken up in the house on Monday. Mr. Elliot occupied the floor the better part of Monday, and untill twelve on Tuesday. He made a well timed and serious attack on the bill. When Mr. Elliot closed, a motion was made by Mr. Williams, to commit the bill for amendment. This motion was debated until four o'clock, when it was carried—70 voting in the affirmative.—The palatines seem to be somewhat brought to their senses. The eloquence of Messrs. Gardenier, Quincy and Talmadge, has had the effect of bringing the troops of the palace to a sudden halt. A bill was reported on Wednesday for raising 50,000 troops, who were to serve two years from the date of their being held in readiness.—*Balt. Fed. Repub.*

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At the opening of the present session of congress, (says the Norfolk Ledger) the president, among other matters, recommended to the consideration of that body, the employment of the surpluss revenue, and to give this act of the farce, *stage effect*, a committee of the house of representatives was gravely appointed for that object; of which, the honorrble speaker named Mr. Randolph chairman. The report of the secretary of the treasury, which is published in this day's paper, induces us to believe, that *Mr.* Randolph may, without detriment to the public service, inform *Mr.* Speaker, that the committee may be discharged for want of employment.

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CARLISLE, *Jan.* 4.

### *MARCHING ORDERS AGAIN!*

On Monday the second of this instant, orders were received by the commanding officer to march for Baltimore, and to-day at 10 o'clock, the whole of the troops left this place.

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WASHINGTON, *Jan.* 3.

We understand that Colonel Wade Hampton, of the regiment of light dragoons, is appointed to the command of the military district of South-Carolina and Georgia, and is particularly entrusted with the defence of the harbour of Charleston. From the character and talents of this gentleman, we feel confident of the most active exertions in completing the defence of the harbor, and in making such arrangements as will secure us from surprise, and enable us to make a successful resistance in case of attack.

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The following propositions, made by the emperors of Russia and of France, to Great Britain, we gave to our readers on Monday in an extra sheet; and now republish them in the Monitor, to wit:

1st. Hanover to be restored to Great Britain.

2d. Brunswick to be restored to the heirs of the Duke.

Holland to be restored to the prince of Orange.

4th. Portugal to be restored to the duke of Braganza, or become a British colony.

5th. King Ferdinand (of Naples) to retain Sicily.

6th. Joseph Napoleon to become King of Spain and the Indies.

I repeat, the intelligence may be relied on; I received it from Bordeaux by the late arrival; and my correspondent, intimately acquainted with French policy, has sent me other interesting communications, which I will hereafter make known.

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PHILADELPHIA, *January* 4.

In the Charleston Packet, (which arrived last week at this port from Bordeaux) came passenger, capt. Sinclair, late of the ship Holland Trader of New York.—Capt. S. informs, that his ship was seized at Charenta, in France, in October last, under Bonaparte's decrees, for having been at an English port—his mate and crew imprisoned, and he would have experienced the same fate, had he not secreted himself.—The Neptune, Osgood, and the Two Brothers, Gardner, were seized at the same time on a similar pretext, and the captains and crews were in close confinement on capt. S. departure. The seizure of the Holland Trader was in consequence of information given by two of her seamen.—Capt. S. was under the necessity of embarking in disguise, and under an assumed name, to escape the vigilance of the officers who were in search of him.

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A letter from Halifax, dated the 17th inst. says, "the destination of the Secret Expedition from hence will be published on Thursday next."

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*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in York-Town, Pennsylvania.*

"I was present yesterday where a very fair computation was made of the quantity of Grain consumed by Distillers in York county alone, which accounts for rye and corn still commanding a good price. A brewer in York asserted, that in the last twelve months he had malted for distillers 3000 bushels of rye, one gallon of which is the quantity employed for working three bushels of chopped rye or corn; there must then through his agency, have been 75,000 bushels converted or more truly perverted into whiskey within twelve months. There are two other brewers, each of whom has malted about one third less, say 40000—so that the monstrous quantity of 175,000 bushels of bread corn form this county alone, has been squandered upon this destructive article The observation to which this naturally leads is, that a moderate excise upon whiskey would increase the revenue, diminish the intemperate consumption, and shew our sister states that we have some regard to the health and morals of our fellow citizens. But it would be a brain blow to Democratic Popularity—so my plan will neither be applauded or be successful."

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*From the New-York Gazette, Jan.* 4.

### VERY LATE FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival of the British brig Henry, from Malaga, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Madrid papers to the 9th, and Malaga papers to the 16th November, from which the subsequent translations are made. It does not appear, that there has been any material change in the position of the different armies, since our former advices—nor that any general battle had been fought. The Madrid Gazettes are completely filled, day after day, with donations from individuals for the use of the army—but one sentiment seems to pervade the breast of every individual Spaniard—all are anxious to evince their determination of losing their all, rather than submit to the tyrant of Europe.

Capiain Hanney is the bearer of dispatches from our charge des affaires, at Malaga, to the secretary of state.

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*Vic, (in Catalonia) Oct.* 24.—We are endeavoring to concentrate the enemy, and in particular the line at Barcelona, from whence persons of the first respectability assure us, that the general quarters are about to be removed to Sarria, a mile and a half from Barcelona, to confine the French still more, who, it is said, are much divided among themselves.

*Gerona, Oct.* 20.—Last week 3000 men stationed at Rosellen, appointed to protect the coast, and go to Bayonne, to reinforce the army at Navarre, with 600 mountaineers, accompanied by some gens d'armes, most of whom were handcuffed, on the second day's journey from Perpignon, mutinied, cursed their regenerator, Bonaparte, attributing to his ambition all their misfortunes, laid down their arms; after killing some of the gens. d'armes, liberated themselves.

*Aranjeus, Nov.* 4.—General Palafox, a member of the central government, with the count Montejo, have gone to Catalonia to review the troops and ground, proportionate the needful for the defence of the country, and expel the enemy.

The central government have decreed that each Vivreynati, of which there are five in South America, shall send two deputies to the general government. They have also directed that their president count Florida Blanca shall have in his service the royal body guards.

The marquis de la Romana has set out from Villacastin and Vittoria to take the command of 9000 men who arrived from the Baltic, at St. Andero, and form part of the army of General Blake.

*Madrid, Nov.* 1.—The French attacked our line on the Ebro by Logrona, Lodosa, and Lerin; the two first points very feebly—At the last point Gen. Moncey, charged with his whole division, which was resisted by the riflemen from Cadiz, who suffered severely. General Blake dislodged the enemy at Zaranoza, with great loss, and pursued the enemy to Vingara, by which means the road to Izun is cut off, leaving the French no other means of getting to France but that of Roncesvallos. From the ardour of our troops we anticipate the most brilliant result. They wish for nothing more than a general battle. Such is the impetuosity of the troops that their commanders can hardly restrain them.

*November* 4.—The celebrated Valdes and count de la Quintarilla, have taken the oath as deputies to the central government from the kingdom of Leon.

The army of Gallicia, on the 26th ult. attacked, and continued on the 27th, dislodging the French from all their posts—and on the 28th occupied the position of Durango. When the post set off, the French continued retreating, and ours pursuing them. The result will doubtless be glorious to our arms.

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POSTSCRIPT.—Last night arrived here, the British barque Bell, Temperton, in 52 days from Shields, and 36 from Stromness. Capt. T. brought no papers—but he read London Gazettes as late as the middle Nov. at which time it was hourly expected accounts would be received of a great battle between the French and Spaniards. The papers contained but little news of moment, except the proceedings of the court in the case of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, which was not closed. We have seen letters to the consignees of the Bell, but they contain no political news.

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## LOST,

Yesterday afternoon, a number BANK NOTES, amounting to Fifty or Sixty Dollars or more. Whoever finds them, & will leave them at Mr. William's tavern, sign of Thomas Jefferson, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

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## Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guardians.
JOHN JOHNSTON, }

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

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## Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 21st inst. one lot in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and marked on the general plan of said Borough, No. 47, bounded by the Allegheny river on the north, Irwin-street on the west, on the south by Penn-street, and on the east by lot No. 48, on which are erected one large Brick House, and ferry established, one Log and Frame House. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Vallentine. To be sold by me

Wm. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 11, 1809.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

**BLANK CHECKS,**

Elegantly printed, on good paper.

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## NEW BOOKS.

*JUST RECEIVED*

FROM NEWBURYPORT, BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE,

*A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF*

**Books and Stationary,**

AND FOR SALE AT

ZADOK CRAMER's

*Ecclesiastical, Law, and Literary Book-Store, Sign of Franklin's Head, Market, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.*

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved of credit,

*WHOLESALE & RETAIL.*

*(In continuation.)*

A SHORT System of Polite Learning, being an epitiome of the arts and sciences, for the use of schools, by D. Jaudon.

Elements of Natural Phylosophy,—of matter and motion, the universe, solar system, fixed stars, the earth, atmosphere, meteors, springs, rivers and the sea, fossils, plants, animals, the human frame, and the human understanding.

Original poems for infant minds, by several young persons.

Poems on several subjects, by Rev. John Anketell.

The lay of an Irish harp, or metrical fragments, by Miss Owenson.

The modern Songster, or universal banquet of vocal music.

A select collection of poems, from Pope, Goldsmith, Cowper, &c.

Steuben's regulations for the order and discipline of the troops of the United States, embellished with copperplates, shewing the various motions of the manual exercise, &c.

Military and political hints, submitted to congress and the general officers of the militia of the United States, to which is added *The Artillerist.*

The village Fifer, containing instructions for learning to play on the fife, and a collection of marches, airs, &c.

The military companion, being a system of company discipline, the munual exercise, duty of officers and privates, &c.

The works of Aristotle, containing his experienced midwife, the family physician, &c.

Beauties of the Children's Friend, being a selection of interesting pieces, intended to promote truth and virtue.

Guide to domestic happiness.

Select plays—Poor Gentleman, the Secret, &c.

Travels in China, by John Barrow, Esq.

The adventures of Signor Gaudentia di Lucca.

The youth's Library, for young gentlemen and ladies, 2 vols.

Eccentric Biography, or memoirs of remarkable female characters, antient and modern.

The young ladies' mentor, or extracts in prose and verse, by Eliza Leslie.

Goodwin's Fleetwood, or the new Man of Feeling, 2 vols.

The Wild Irish Girl, by Miss Owenson.

Memoirs of the life of Doctor Darwin, with anecdotes of his friends, and criticisms on his writings by Anna Seward.

A winter in London, or Sketches of Fashion, 2 vols. by T. S. Surr.

Volney's Ruins, or meditations on the revolutions of empires, 2 vols. with plates.

The gentleman's Miscellany, character, anecdotes and poems, essays, narratives, &c.

Miscellaneous Poems, with several specimens from the author's manuscript version of the poems of Ossian, by J. M. Sewall, Esq.

A description of Corsica, the life of General Paoli, &c. by Frederick, the son of the king of Corsica.

Dialogues of the Dead, by the late Lord Littleton.

Poems, by Peter Bayley, Esq.

Volney's Lectures on History, delivered in the Norman school of Paris.

Poems by John Honeywood, A. M. with some pieces in prose, and a masonic address devered at Albany.

Jachin and Boaz, or an authentic key to the door of freemasonry, ancient and modern. Songs, toasts sentiments, &c.

The elements of Polite Education, by Dr. Gregory, revised and improved by Jediah Morse, D. D.

The poetical works of Robert Burns, with the Author's life, written by himself, 2 vols. 18mo. with an elegant likeness.

The poetical works of John Milton, 2 vols. pocket size.

The domestic Encyclopedia, or dictionary of Arts and useful knowledge, comprehending a concise view of the latest discoveries, inventions, and improvements, chiefly applicable to rural and domestic economy, in 5 vols. 8vo with plates.

The new Athenian Oracle, or ladies companion, containing curious mathematical questions and answers, enigmas, paradoxes, rebusses, charades, &c.

Christie's letters on the revolution of France.

The Blossoms of Morality, for young ladies and gentlemen.

Essay on Irish Bulls, by Miss Edgworth.

An introduction to the natural history of beasts and birds, with plates, for schools.

A Tour through Upper and Lower Canada, by John C. Ogden.

Matilda Berkley, or family anecdotes.

Modern Chivalry, containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan his servant, by H. H. Brackenridge, a neat and new edition, in 2 vols. 12mo.

The works of Laurence Sterne, 5 vols.

The new picture of New-York, or the traveller's guide through the commercial metropolis of the United States, with a map of the city of New-York.

The Peasant's Fate, a rural poem.

*(To be continued.)*

## N. DAVIDSON,

*No.* 229, *Market Street*, PHILADELPHIA.
Has just received and offers for Sale a general assortment of

COTTON GOODS,

TO WIT :—

CORDS, velvets and thicksetts,
7-8 calicoes and chintzes } handsome fashiona-
9-8 full chintz } ble patterns.
Cambric, jaconet and other British muslins
India muslins of every description
Sheeting ditto
Long and short yellow nankeens, *&c. &c. &c.*
All of which will be sold low.

Orders punctually executed and forwarded, payable 4 months after receipt of goods.

Philadelphia, *December* 25th, 1808.

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### *Spanish Sole Leather.*

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER, of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3*s*. Tow Linen at 2*s*. and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar—or for cash, at the low rate of twenty-one pence per pound, by the quantity. DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. tf.

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### *NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.*

COLLECTORS in arrears for 1808, are notified to come forward and settle their respective duplicates. After the first of March next, they will be proceeded against in the most summary manner.

By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. COCHRAN, *Treasurer Allegheny County.*

January 2, 1809.

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### NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to pay off their respective balances before the first day of February next.—All delinquents will be proceeded against according to law without respect to persons.

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 2d, 1809.

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### THOMAS LLOYD,
### Taylor and Habit Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the house of Mr. Wills, next door to Mr. James Gibson's store, and nearly opposite to the Black Bear tavern, Market street; where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches: and flatters himself, that by his extensive knowledge and long tried experience in his profession, to give general satisfaction to all who will favor him with their commands.

Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

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### JAMES THOMPSON,
### Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

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*PITTSBURGH*
### Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pitisburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

*BAKEWELL & ENSELL.*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes*. tf.

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### Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

### *T. Cromwell's Commission Store,*

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

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Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the head waters of Montour's run, Moon township, some time in March, 1807, a Brindled *STEER*, about two years old, with a white tail, a crop off the near ear, and a half crop off the off ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ALEXANDER BURNS.

December 8, 1808.

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TO

### *Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.*

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

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### Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

*Alexander M'Laughlin,*
*An'thony Beelen,*
*Zachariah A. Tannehill,* } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

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### Ten Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber on the 19th of last January, delivered to *John Harrison*, whom I was acquainted with in Philadelphia formerly, but his residence of late has been in Hanover township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, a letter with Thirty Dollars inclosed, directed to Robert Tackaberry, near Pittsburgh; said Harrison said he was well acquainted with the family in Ireland, and wished to have an opportunity of seeing him and the rest of the family lately arrived; but I am informed by letters from R. Tackaberry he did not call to deliver said letter, though he called to see some acquaintance in Pittsburgh. I had a better opinion of said Harrison, and did not expect he would be guilty of a breach of trust, as I gave him as a present Six Dollars towards travelling charges. He was seen in Washington county since, and brought a great deal of fine cloaths to his wife, who with her father is gone down the river Ohio. I will give the above reward to any person who will lodge him in jail, to be tried for a breach of trust, by producing the jailor's receipt of his commitment to me.

JOSEPH FEARON,
No. 93, Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.

September 10, 1808.

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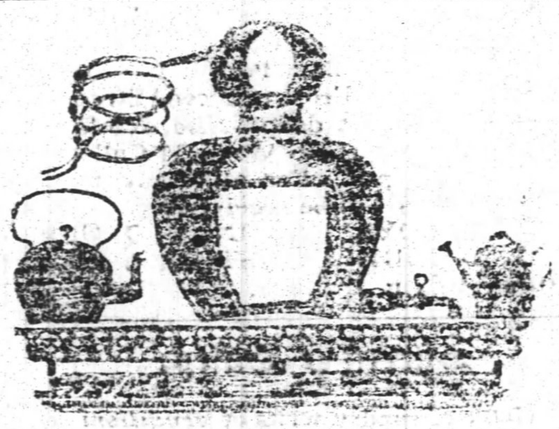

A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

### COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

### TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

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## Sheriff's Sales
OF
### *UNSEATED LANDS.*

In pursuance of a Warrant from under the hands and seals of the Commissioners of Allegheny county, to me directed, I will expose to sale by Public Vendue on Monday the 6th day of February next at the Sheriff's Office in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the following

*TRACTS OF UNSEATED LANDS,*

or so much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs, which may have accrued thereon.

*William Woods, sheriff.*

*Sheriff's Office, January* 2*d*, 1809.

*NICHOLSON'S DISTRICT.*

| *Owners Names.* | *No.* | *Acres.* | *Taxes, &c. Dol.* | *Cts.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry Miller or Peter Deroche | 102 | 280 | 5 | 78 |
| Ditto | 103 | 200 | 4 | 13 |
| Leonard Dobbin | 107 | 256 | 1 | 92 |
| Henry Strowman | 109 | 256 | 5 | 28 |
| Barnabas Benny | 124 | 334 | | 84 |
| *Alexander's District.* | | | | |
| Leonard Dobbin or Holmes | 111 | 349 | 7 | 19 |
| Thomas M'Kean | 100 | 216 | 1 | 62 |
| Ditto | 101 | 216 | 1 | 62 |
| Ditto | 133 | 250 | | 63 |
| John Negus | 119 | 250 | 5 | 17 |
| Hyacinte Moigno | 95 | 216 | 4 | 46 |
| Ditto | 96 | 216 | 4 | 46 |
| Ditto | 97 | 206 | 4 | 25 |
| Ditto | 98 | 206 | 4 | 25 |
| Ditto | 99 | 216 | 4 | 46 |
| Benjamin Say | 110 | 349 | 3 | 70 |
| John Wilkins or Jos. Dean | 104 | 216 | 8 | 98 |
| Ditto | 105 | 206 | 8 | 60 |
| Ditto | 106 | 216 | 4 | 46 |
| Thomas Bradford | 138 | 246 | 4 | 46 |
| *Braden's District.* | | | | |
| John Bevington | 113 | 100 | 1 | 82 |
| Thomas Jones | 117 | 100 | 2 | 36 |
| Thomas Bradford | 123 | 224 | 4 | 6 |
| Cropley Rose | 118 | 270 | 5 | 58 |
| George Ward | 113 | 130 | 2 | 40 |
| Ditto | 117 | 115 | 2 | 8 |
| Thomas M'Kean | 108 | 324 | 2 | 43 |
| Ditto | 109 | 300 | 2 | 25 |
| Ditto | 110 | 300 | 1 | 50 |
| Ditto | 112 | 230 | 1 | 72 |
| Ditto | 114 | 230 | 1 | 15 |
| Ditto | 115 | 250 | 1 | 87 |
| *Jones's District.* | | | | |
| Michael Gundaker | 80 | 200 | 1 | 80 |
| Ditto | 81 | 200 | 1 | 80 |
| Ditto | 82 | 200 | 1 | 80 |
| Ditto | 86 | 200 | 1 | 80 |
| Ditto | 87 | 200 | 1 | 80 |
| Ditto | 88 | 200 | 1 | 80 |
| Ditto | 93 | 200 | 1 | 80 |
| Ditto | 94 | 200 | 1 | 80 |
| Ditto | 98 | 200 | 1 | 80 |
| Ditto | 99 | 200 | 1 | 80 |
| Ditto | 100 | 200 | 1 | 80 |
| Bernard Hubley | 83 | 200 | 5 | 20 |
| Ditto | 84 | 200 | 5 | 20 |
| Ditto | 85 | 200 | 5 | 20 |
| Ditto | 89 | 200 | 5 | 20 |
| Ditto | 90 | 200 | 3 | 60 |
| Ditto | 91 | 200 | 5 | 20 |
| James Miller | 33 | 200 | 1 | 0 |
| Casper Schaffner & others | 35 | 200 | 5 | 20 |
| Jacob Weirigh or John Finley | 39 | 200 | 1 | 80 |
| *Elder's District.* | | | | |
| Alexander M'Dowell | 27 | 257 | 5 | 66 |
| Ditto | 28 | 256 | 5 | 66 |
| Ditto | 42 | 284 | 6 | 26 |
| Saml. Sitgreaves or Th. L. Birch | 14 | 259 | 2 | 8 |
| Ditto | 15 | 259 | 2 | 8 |
| Ditto | 22 | 223 | 1 | 78 |
| Ditto | 23 | 215 | 1 | 72 |
| Ditto | 24 | 209 | 1 | 68 |
| Ditto | 25 | 259 | 2 | 8 |
| Willis Foulk | 16 | 250 | 5 | 50 |
| Ditto | 17 | 285 | 6 | 28 |
| Ditto | 18 | 275 | 6 | 6 |
| *Ditto* | 19 | 202 | 4 | 46 |
| Ditto | 20 | 215 | 4 | 74 |
| *Ditto* | 21 | 271 | 5 | 94 |
| *Cunningham's District.* | | | | |
| John M'Cullough | 161 | 257 | 5 | 66 |
| *Ditto* | 162 | 235 | 5 | 18 |
| *Ditto* | 163 | 235 | 5 | 18 |
| *Derick* Peterson | 158 | 237 | 2 | 82 |
| E. Blaine or B. *Delaroque* | 197 | 206 | 4 | 52 |
| *Ed.* Bartholomew | 186 | 206 | 4 | 52 |
| *Ditto* | 180 | 235 | 5 | 18 |
| Camp'l *Dick's* heirs | 198 | 205 | 4 | 52 |
| Jas. & Sam'l Jelly | 174 | 235 | 3 | 30 |
| *E.* Blaine | 193 | 206 | 4 | 52 |
| Lacky Murray or Wm. Porter | 155 | 235 | 5 | 18 |
| ditto | 156 | 235 | 5 | 18 |
| James Galbraith | 201 | 206 | 4 | 52 |
| ditto | 202 | 206 | 4 | 52 |
| Cam. *Dick's* heirs | 204 | 205 | 4 | 52 |
| Thomas M'Kean | 59 | 212 | 1 | 70 |
| Js. Armstrong (1-2 of) | 37 | 235 | 2 | 58 |
| Hugh Alexander | 90 | 235 | 5 | 18 |
| J. Cunningham or E. Bartholomew | 138 | 235 | 1 | 88 |
| ditto | 139 | 235 | 1 | 88 |
| James Cunningham | 114 | 212 | 4 | 70 |
| *Dicky*, Armstrong or Mossman | 111 | 135 | 2 | 98 |
| J. Cunningham or Wm. Porter | 118 | 212 | 4 | 70 |
| Adam Hubley | 21 | 229 | 5 | 6 |
| Bernard Hubley | 22 | 235 | 5 | 18 |
| Lacky Murray or Wm. Porter | 58 | 235 | 5 | 18 |
| ditto | 96 | 235 | 5 | 18 |
| ditto | 102 | 212 | 4 | 70 |
| J. Morgan or S. Miller | 91 | 235 | 5 | 18 |
| M'Call or Lufborough | 101 | 212 | 4 | 70 |
| ditto | 107 | 212 | 4 | 70 |
| John Wrenshall | 25 | 283 | 3 | 96 |
| ditto | 26 | 235 | 3 | 30 |
| William Porter | 80 | 235 | 5 | 18 |
| ditto | 130 | 259 | 5 | 70 |
| *Pitt Township* | | | | |
| *Daniel* Roberdeau's heirs | 566 | 40 | 65 | |
| Isaac Wickoff | 276 | 18 | 88 | |
| Melchor Beltzhoover | 4 | | 15 | |
| John Gormly | 5 | | 18 | |
| *Plumb Township.* | | | | |
| *Dr.* Robert Johnston | 300 | 6 | | |
| *Ed.* Lynch or J. Riddle | 200 | 8 | 40 | |
| *Ephraim* Steel | 300 | 12 | 39 | |
| Wilkins or M'Nair | 50 | 1 | 20 | |
| James Wilson | 600 | 16 | 20 | |
| James M'Clean | 200 | 7 | 45 | |
| John Moore, esq. | 300 | 8 | 70 | |
| John *Deniston* | 300 | 15 | 91 | |
| N. Bausman's heirs | 200 | 4 | 50 | |
| Sheriff Brannon | 300 | 3 | 15 | |
| Andrew Robertson | 300 | 4 | 95 | |
| Samuel Jones, esq. | 57 | 2 | 5 | |
| James King | 100 | | 60 | |
| William Porter | 300 | 4 | 65 | |
| John Beaty | 350 | 2 | 50 | |
| *Robinson Township.* | | | | |
| Baron de Beelen | 200 | 7 | 41 | |
| John Nancarrow | 200 | 5 | 20 | |
| Joseph White | 190 | 1 | 52 | |
| Thomas Jones | 66 | | 55 | |
| Ross's Heirs | 400 | 7 | 75 | |
| Cunningham's heirs | 300 | 1 | 95 | |
| *Pine Townsip.* | | | | |
| William *Dunning* | 200 | 2 | 26 | |
| *Dunning* M'Nair | 290 | 1 | 28 | |
| William *Dunning* | 100 | | 80 | |
| *Lots in the Reserved Tract.* — Abraham Sheridan | | | 45 | |
| Ferguson's heirs | | 3 | 20 | |
| Bernard Hubley | | 1 | | |
| T. Bates's heirs | | | 40 | |
| *Moon Townsnip.* | | | | |
| *E.* Blaine or S. Maloney | 100 | 2 | 63 | |
| Robert Gibson | 400 | 8 | | |
| William Gillaspy | 250 | 4 | 17 | |
| ditto | 200 | 8 | 00 | |
| *David* Steel | 100 | 4 | 25 | |
| John Vanderin | 250 | | 50 | |
| James Mountain | 100 | 3 | | |
| Seth Wilson | 100 | | 00 | |
| John Vanderint | 150 | 17 | | |
| William Stewart | 200 | 3 | 40 | |
| Judge Smith | 100 | | 70 | |
| William Purdon | 400 | 9 | 10 | |
| John Nesbit | 212 | | 80 | |
| John M'Adow | 123 | 4 | 17 | |
| Matthew Fisher | 100 | 3 | 32 | |
| *Edward* Lynch | 256 | 4 | 9 | |
| James Cook | 300 | 6 | 30 | |
| Jane Jeffery | 80 | 1 | 50 | |
| Henry Ulery | 150 | 3 | 22 | |
| John Stewart | 375 | 1 | 50 | |
| William Baker | 100 | | 70 | |
| James O'Hara | 1122 | 2 | 24 | |
| *David* Marquis | 100 | | 80 | |
| Thomas Aten | 100 | | 40 | |
| John Lee Webster | 373 | 3 | 18 | |
| Robert Gibson | 160 | | 64 | |
| Adam Link | 30 | | 9 | |
| Robert Finney | 50 | | 15 | |
| *St. Clair Township.* | | | | |
| John Finley | 200 | 13 | 6 | |
| John Singer | 200 | 2 | | |
| William Moss | 12 | | 22 | |
| J. Price or James O'Hara | 15 | | 27 | |
| *Enoch* Wright | 95 | 1 | 71 | |
| James Arthurs | 95 | 1 | 71 | |
| *Fayette Township.* | | | | |
| John Cook | 200 | 3 | | |
| I. Richardson (Noblesbg.) | lots | | 93 | |
| J. M'*Dowell's* heirs (do.) | lots | | 70 | |
| *Versailles Township.* | | | | |
| John Walter | 150 | 3 | 16 | |
| John Walker | 200 | 2 | | |
| ditto | 40 | | 40 | |
| *Mifflin Township.* | | | | |
| John Singer | 400 | 2 | | |